



FLORIDA'S NEW ELECTION LAWS

Florida's new law makes commonsense improvements to elections that keep voting easy, and make cheating harder.

WHAT DOES SB90 DO?

Brings voter ID to mail-in voting, similar to Florida's existing ID law for in-person voting.

- Voters only need a Florida driver's license, a state ID card number, or the last four of their social security number to comply. ID cards are free to indigent voters.
- The ID number must be provided when requesting an absentee ballot, which can be done over the phone, in person, or in writing.
- Florida law already requires in-person voters to show a photo ID, otherwise they must vote a provisional ballot.

Strengthens safeguards for voters' absentee ballots.

- Anyone who needs assistance with a mail ballot may get help from their immediate family, or from a "designee" chosen to pick up and/or return their ballot.
- Designees are limited to handling two ballots per election, besides their own and their immediate family's ballots, and must identify themselves to ensure chain-of-custody.
- Regulations like these prevent widespread ballot trafficking by paid operatives and partisans, directly addressing a vulnerability that has been exploited to intimidate and disenfranchise voters.
- Absentee ballots can only be sent after a specific request from a voter, ensuring that voters' ballots are not being circulated without their knowledge or consent.

Bolsters voter protections against solicitation near polls.

- No group or individual may attempt to influence a voter within 150 feet of a polling place, drop box, or early voting site, creating an expanded zone of sanctity for voters.
- Voters in line may get any assistance they need directly from election officials or volunteers, who are empowered to "giv[e] items to voters" within the sanctity zone.
- Many states ban efforts to solicit or influence voters at polling sites. New York bans anyone from providing voters with items worth more than \$1.

Regulates drop box deployment to guarantee security and uniformity.

- Drop box sites must be designated at least 30 days before an election, may not be moved once sites are designated.
- Sites must be chosen so "all voters" in a county have an "equal opportunity to cast a ballot."
- Drop boxes can be made available during early voting hours of operation.

- Each drop box must be staffed and monitored during available hours, to ensure their physical security. Ballots must be removed at least daily.

Brings greater transparency to the voting process, which bolsters credibility and trust.

- Observers must be able to view the ballot duplication and absentee signature matching processes.
- On election day, officials will now report live turnout data, including daily counts of absentee ballot requests, ballot returns, and ballots not yet tabulated.
- Legal settlements and consent decrees that would “nullify, suspend, or conflict” with state law must be reported to the legislature and the attorney general.
- Jurisdictions may not use any non-public revenue to finance election operations.

HOW FLORIDA'S VOTING LAWS COMPARE TO BLUE STATES

	FLORIDA <small>(UNDER NEW LAW)</small>	NY	NJ <small>(UNDER NEW LAW)</small>	DE
Early Voting	8-14 days	9 days	9 days	No early voting until 2022
Weekend Voting	2 mandatory Saturdays and 1 mandatory Sunday; 1 optional Sunday.	2 weekends of early voting	2 weekends of early voting	No weekend voting until 2022
Absentee Voting	No-excuse absentee voting	Requires excuse	No-excuse absentee voting	Requires excuse
Voter ID	ID required	No ID required	No ID required	ID required
Solicitation at Polling Places	Bans attempts to influence voters within 150 ft of polling places and drop boxes.	Bans passing out food and water unless it is under \$1 and does not identify the provider	n/a	n/a
Ballot Drop Boxes	Allows drop boxes	Allows drop boxes	Allows drop boxes	Allows drop boxes

HOW FLORIDA'S VOTING LAWS COMPARE TO BLUE STATES

- The vast majority of Americans support commonsense safeguards to protect the integrity of our elections. Florida’s election reforms are squarely in line with this goal.
- 64% of Americans want to strengthen election safeguards while only 21% prefer to roll back safeguards to make it “easier” to vote, according to a recent poll.
 - Support for election safeguards spans across all ideologies and demographics, including 51% of African American voters and 66% of Hispanic voters.
- While some have been quick to demonize voter ID laws, the American people see voter ID requirements as easy, commonsense rules that protect their vote.

- Over three-quarters (77%) of Americans support photo ID requirements according to a poll commissioned by Honest Elections Project Action (HEP Action).
- A poll by Rasmussen found that 75% of likely voters say ID laws are necessary to a “fair and secure election process,” including 60% of Democrats and 77% of Independents.
- Despite the partisan rhetoric, safeguards like voter ID do not have a negative impact on minority voter turnout and actually enjoy widespread support from minority voters.
 - 64% of Black, 78% of Hispanic, and 76% of low-income voters say ID laws aren’t a burden.
 - Voter ID has strong support from young voters, seniors, African Americans, and Hispanics.
 - Studies show that voter ID requirements do not actually negatively impact minority voter turnout in elections.
- Safeguards around mail-in voting are not only important for our elections, but also enjoy widespread support from the American people.
 - 74% of Americans support requiring all mailed ballots be received by election day.
 - 66% of Americans support applying voter ID requirements to absentee ballots.
 - 62% of Americans think vote trafficking should be illegal. Only 11% support the tactic.